UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/1994/71
15 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Substantive session of 1994
New York, 27 June-29 July 1994
Item 11 of the provisional agenda*

# COORDINATION OF UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES RELATED TO HIV/AIDS

## Progress in establishing a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS

## Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on progress in establishing a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS.

* E/1994/100.

SUMMARY

In its resolution 1993/51 of 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council supported World Health Assembly resolution WHA46.37 of 14 May 1993, in which the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) was requested to study, in close collaboration with all concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, the feasibility and practicability of establishing a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on the human immunodeficiency syndrome/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS).

As foreseen, the study report was submitted to the WHO Executive Board in January 1994, which, in its resolution EB93.R5, requested, inter alia, (a) that the proposed programme be further developed and eventually established, in accordance with the consensus option; and (b) that the Director-General invite the Secretary-General of the United Nations to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it endorse the establishment of the programme at its substantive session of 1994. The Council decided at its organizational session in February 1994 (resolution 1994/216) to consider the latter request at its forthcoming substantive session.

Accordingly, the present report contains an elaboration of the option endorsed by the WHO Executive Board and outlines steps towards the establishment of a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS. Draft terms of reference for the proposed governing and advisory bodies of the programme are contained in the annex.

CONTENTS


| Chapter | | Paragraphs | Page |
|---|---|---|---|
| INTRODUCTION | | 1 - 7 | 4 |
| I. | PROPOSED JOINT AND CO-SPONSORED UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS | 8 - 25 | 6 |
| II. | ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNING BODIES OF CO-SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS | 26 - 31 | 10 |
| III. | FUTURE ACTION AND TIMETABLE | 32 - 35 | 11 |
| IV. | ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL | 36 | 13 |
| Annex. | Draft purpose, terms of reference and selected operational procedures of the Programme Coordinating Board and the Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations | | 14 |

## INTRODUCTION

1. From the first few cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) reported in 1981, the epidemic of human immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV)/AIDS has grown to include over 15 million HIV-infected men, women and children. To date, only 3 million of those have gone on to develop AIDS so that the world is still far from experiencing the full impact of even the HIV infections that occurred during the 1980s. Furthermore, the epidemic continues to grow in virtually all countries of the world. Every day more than 5,000 people become newly infected with HIV. Unlike most other diseases, HIV/AIDS selectively affects young adults in the prime of their lives, thus depriving society of the very people it has invested in for many years: the main labour force, caretakers of both young and old. In some areas of the world, as many as one in three young adults are already infected. The continued spread of HIV is not only threatening many millions of lives but is also slowing and in some cases reversing the progress made in social and economic development. The HIV/AIDS epidemic is proving to be very costly and requires urgent, concerted action.

2. The growing recognition that AIDS is both a serious public health issue and a threat to development with far-reaching social and economic ramifications has brought a change in the global response to the epidemic in the direction of a more comprehensive approach, involving a wide range of partners. With that welcome development has come the need for greater coordination among the various partners. Indeed, a well-functioning mechanism for coordination among the different organizations providing support to HIV/AIDS activities is essential for an effective response to the epidemic.

3. New mechanisms for collaboration and coordination among the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system have been developed, especially at the country level, as exemplified in General Assembly resolutions 47/199 and 44/211. The need for a coordinated response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, combined with the steps taken towards United Nations reform, offer a unique opportunity to apply the principles of resolutions 47/199 and 44/211 in order to save lives and reduce the threat that the HIV/AIDS epidemic poses to human well-being.

4. On 29 July 1993, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1993/51, in which it endorsed World Health Assembly resolution WHA46.37 and requested the WHO Director-General to study the feasibility and practicability of establishing a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS, in close collaboration with five other organizations of the United Nations system, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Bank. Accordingly, an inter-agency working group, with representatives from those six organizations, was created and met seven times between May and November 1993 to carry out the study and develop options for the proposed programme. In addition, the Secretary-General of the United Nations convened a meeting of the executive heads of the six organizations in October 1993 to discuss the study.

5. In accordance with resolution WHA46.37, the study report, entitled "Study of a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS" (EB93/INF.DOC./5), was presented to the WHO Executive Board in January 1994. The WHO Executive Board adopted resolution EB93.R5, in which it recommended developing and eventually establishing a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS, to be administered by WHO in accordance with the consensus option. The Board further requested the WHO Director-General (a) to explore with the Secretary-General and the executive heads of UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO and the World Bank ways and means to facilitate the further development of the consensus option, actively involving in the process the Task Force on HIV/AIDS Coordination of the Management Committee of the WHO Global Programme on AIDS; (b) to bring the resolution to the attention of the executive heads and encourage them to invite their governing bodies, at their meetings in 1994, to join the WHO Executive Board in recommending the establishment of a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS, and also to have their organizations become co-sponsors in accordance with the option; and (c) to invite the Secretary-General to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it endorse the establishment of the programme at its substantive session of 1994.

6. The present report is the product of an ongoing, concerted process of consultation within the above-mentioned inter-agency working group. It describes action taken to comply with Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/51 and WHO Executive Board resolution EB93.R5, summarizes the key aspects of the joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS and describes steps taken by the inter-agency working group to further develop plans for the proposed programme. It presents the schedule and, where possible, the outcome of the meetings of the governing bodies at which the study report on the proposed programme was or will be presented. Finally, it proposes a plan and timetable for the eventual establishment of the proposed programme.

7. Since the adoption of WHO Executive Board resolution EB93.R5 in January 1994, the inter-agency working group has met four more times to continue the development of the proposed programme. The group has focused both on the strategic, structural and organizational aspects of the programme and on mechanisms to help ensure that the programme is truly co-owned by all six organizations. Once the governing bodies of all six agencies, including the Economic and Social Council, have endorsed the establishment of the programme (see sect. II below), the group will focus on the steps outlined in the timetable (para. 35 below) as it continues to meet regularly throughout 1994 and 1995. The objectives, function, structure and organization of the proposed joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS as developed by the group are described below. In addition draft terms of reference for the proposed governing and advisory bodies of the programme are contained in the annex.

## I. PROPOSED JOINT AND CO-SPONSORED UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

8. The HIV/AIDS epidemic requires a comprehensive, multisectoral response at global and country levels. The United Nations system, Governments, bilateral assistance agencies, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, groups representing people living with HIV/AIDS, and communities throughout the world all participate in that response. The broad objective of a United Nations system programme is to enhance the capacity of the United Nations system to contribute to that overall response in an effective, coordinated and accountable manner. To do so, the programme will have the following specific objectives:

(a) Provide global leadership in response to the epidemic;

(b) Achieve and promote a global consensus on policy and programmatic approaches;

(c) Strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system to monitor trends and lessons learned and to ensure that appropriate and effective policies and strategies are put into operation at the country level;

(d) Strengthen the capacity of Governments to draw up comprehensive national strategies and to coordinate and implement effective HIV/AIDS activities at the country level;

(e) Promote broad-based political and social mobilization to prevent and control HIV/AIDS within countries, ensuring that national responses involve a wide range of sectors and institutions;

(f) Advocate greater political commitment in responding to the epidemic at global and country levels, including the mobilization and allocation of adequate resources for HIV/AIDS-related activities.

9. The most important function of a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme is to strengthen national capacity to plan, coordinate, implement and monitor the overall response to HIV/AIDS, including providing technical and financial assistance, as well as collaborating with Governments in order to mobilize the widest possible range of sectors and institutions, together with the communities most affected by the epidemic, in support of national control strategies. In so doing, the United Nations system will support the national mechanisms already in place, including multisectoral planning processes, national AIDS commissions and technical subcommittees. 1/

10. In providing that support, the United Nations system will recognize national Governments as the overall coordinators of HIV/AIDS activities at the country level. As stated above, the United Nations system programme will seek to strengthen national capacity in the area, both by providing the best possible advice on the nature and scope of the national response to HIV/AIDS and by helping to achieve the objectives and targets set by Governments for their national AIDS programmes. In so doing, the United Nations programme will continue to emphasize the importance of developing the global AIDS strategy in

response to the evolution of the epidemic. In addition, it will make efforts to ensure that national responses include measures to counteract practices that discriminate against persons infected with HIV or deny their human rights. The United Nations system programme will also encourage and facilitate the involvement of non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations and groups representing people living with HIV/AIDS in the planning and implementation of HIV/AIDS activities. Lastly, it will act as global advocate and leader in encouraging Governments to provide sufficient political and financial support for the national response.

11. At the country level, the programme will operate within the framework of General Assembly resolutions 44/211 and 47/199. Arrangements for coordinating HIV/AIDS activities must also complement those already in place for other health matters and for overall development planning. As indicated in resolution 47/199, the effective functioning of those arrangements will depend on ensuring the commitment of organizations to working together, tailoring country activities to specific needs, maintaining the separate identities and mandates of organizations, defining action within a framework of improved division of labour and avoiding additional bureaucratic layers. The country-level structure in the joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme has been designed with those factors in mind.

12. The country-level structure will rely on the coordination mandate of the United Nations resident coordinator, which includes a theme group on HIV/AIDS established by the resident coordinator, composed of representatives of the six co-sponsors and other interested organizations or bodies of the United Nations system. One of the United Nations system representatives will be selected, through consensus of the members, to chair the theme group. The main function of the theme group on HIV/AIDS will be to coordinate United Nations system support for national programmes in terms of: (a) participating in the ongoing planning process of national AIDS programmes; (b) providing external support to programme implementation; (c) providing technical support to Governments on global policies and strategic and technical issues; and (d) monitoring the response of the United Nations system. Thus, the theme group will be an internal mechanism of the United Nations system and will be intended to help the system better serve national authorities and mechanisms in their planning and coordination of national programmes.

13. The basis for coordination among the organizations or bodies of the United Nations system at the country level will be both a shared understanding and agreement of the support needed to implement the national AIDS plan, and the contribution of the United Nations system to the implementation of that plan according to each organization's comparative advantage. To support the coordination process, in a number of countries the United Nations system programme will recruit a programme country staff member, who will assist the chairperson of the theme group in carrying out his or her functions. The programme staff member will report on a day-to-day basis to the chairperson of the theme group. In carrying out his or her task, the chairperson of the theme group will be accountable to the resident coordinator, who will in turn be accountable to the programme director for the functioning of the theme group on HIV/AIDS. Since WHO will administer the programme, the programme country staff

member will be under the administrative supervision of the WHO representative at the first level and the programme director at the second level.

14. To obtain resources for direct country-level support (with the exception of the country-level support described in para. 19 below), each organization will maintain its own fund-raising mechanisms and will channel its funds through its existing disbursement mechanisms and procedures (see paras. 18 and 19 below for other programme support). However, through the theme group, the United Nations system will work to ensure that all such support is directed to implementing the agreed upon plan for the national AIDS programme and that that plan is promoted adequately.

15. The joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS will not have a uniform regional structure. However, the programme will support any intercountry or regional activities that will be required in response to the epidemic, utilizing the existing regional mechanisms of the co-sponsors, where possible.

16. At the global level, the programme will strengthen national efforts by promoting a consensus on policy and programmatic approaches related to the epidemic within the United Nations system and among other external support agencies. The programme will also serve as a global advocate for greater political commitment in responding to the epidemic at all levels and in all countries (both developed and developing), including the allocation of more resources to HIV/AIDS-related activities.

17. A global-level programme secretariat will plan and provide guidance and support for activities in such areas as policy and strategic planning, advocacy, the promotion of human rights and non-discrimination, fund-raising for the global programme budget, external relations, public information, a wide range of research, monitoring and evaluation, and technical support to countries. The global-level secretariat will include staff seconded from the co-sponsoring organizations and will reflect their areas of competence and needs.

18. As listed in paragraph 19 below, funds to meet the financial requirements of the programme will be raised through one common global appeal that will be prepared on the basis of the global programme budget. Co-sponsors will be expected to both contribute financially to the programme and assist in fund-raising through a coordinated approach to a wide range of potential donors, so that the funding experience of individual co-sponsors will be fully exploited without exposing donors to unrelated, competitive requests for resources. Collaborative fund-raising will also ensure that innovative approaches are used to both increase contributions from existing sources and attract support from new ones. Funds contributed to cover global and regional activities being carried out by particular co-sponsors within the framework of the global programme budget may be contributed directly to the organizations concerned.

19. The common appeal will include support for the following:

(a) The costs of the global-level secretariat;

(b) The costs of all global and intercountry activities to be implemented by the programme;

(c) The costs of programme country staff members.

In addition, the common appeal will include a budget for the core financial support of national AIDS programmes (at least for 1996-1997), as has been provided to date by WHO, as well as start-up or bridging funds, to be used according to criteria to be developed (see para. 14 above for a description of other country-level funding).

20. Although it is difficult at present to specify the costs of a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS, it is anticipated that the programme could be implemented, at least initially, under the existing level of resources available to the co-sponsors for HIV/AIDS activities. It is expected that each of the organizations of the United Nations system participating in the programme will contribute resources to the programme. However, it should be recognized that the total resources currently available are grossly inadequate to meet current needs. Although a joint, co-sponsored programme will ensure that resources are used more efficiently, it will not diminish the total amount of support that otherwise would have been required. In fact, it is hoped that a clear demonstration of greater efficiency will result in increased financial support for activities of the United Nations system related to HIV/AIDS. Globally, more rather than less resources will be needed for HIV/AIDS in the long term.

21. As the administering agency for the programme, WHO will be responsible for its administrative needs and will apply appropriate operational practices and procedures. In so doing, it will explore with the other co-sponsors ways in which the administration of the programme might respond to the type of activities concerned.

22. A director will be appointed to head the programme. The nominee will be selected through consultation among all co-sponsors, after a wide-ranging, open search process. The Director-General of WHO will propose the nominee to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who will appoint the Director, requesting the Director-General of WHO to effect the appointment. The Director will provide overall leadership and direction to the programme, will serve as a high-level advocate for increased attention to HIV/AIDS at all levels and will mobilize resources for both global activities and individual national AIDS programmes.

23. The joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS will be governed by a programme coordinating board (PCB), which will meet at least once a year. As governing body, PCB will review and decide upon the planning and execution of the programme and will have the authority to decide on such other matters as will be entrusted to it in its terms of reference. It will also review and make recommendations concerning the United Nations response at all levels and the participation of the individual co-sponsors. PCB will comprise approximately 30 representatives of the cooperating parties, including representatives of member States (representatives of both financial contributors to the programme and Governments cooperating with external support agencies),

representatives of the co-sponsoring organizations and representatives of non-governmental organizations, including community-based organizations and groups representing people living with HIV/AIDS. Participation in PCB will also allow for the possibility of including an intergovernmental body, preferably one contributing undesignated funds to the programme. The draft purpose, terms of reference and selected operational procedures of PCB, the details of which are still under discussion by the inter-agency working group, are contained in the annex.

24. The programme director will submit an annual report on the work of the programme to PCB and make it available to the governing body of each of the co-sponsors, including the Economic and Social Council if so requested. In addition, the HIV/AIDS activities of each co-sponsor will continue to be reviewed by its governing body. The WHO governing bodies will review the HIV/AIDS activities of WHO in both its role as a co-sponsor and its role as the administering agency of the programme.

25. A Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations (CCO) will be established and will be composed of one representative from each of the co-sponsors. It will fulfil broad oversight functions, advising on policy or programme matters to be discussed by PCB and monitoring implementation of PCB decisions and recommendations. CCO will meet regularly and will provide a forum for regular information-sharing among the co-sponsors, helping to ensure their input into the work of the programme. The draft purpose, terms of reference and selected operational procedures of CCO, the details of which are currently under discussion by the inter-agency working group, are contained in the annex. In addition, one or more programme advisory groups (PAGs), composed of experts on various scientific, technical and policy and operational aspects of HIV/AIDS, will be required to provide guidance to the programme secretariat in those areas.

## II. ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNING BODIES OF CO-SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

26. As described in paragraph 5 above, the WHO Executive Board, at its January 1994 meeting, adopted a resolution in which it recommended the eventual establishment of a United Nations system programme on HIV/AIDS, to be administered by WHO. At the forty-seventh session of the World Health Assembly in May 1994, progress made towards the further development of a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS was noted.

27. The Executive Board of UNICEF, at its April 1994 meeting, adopted a resolution in which it (a) encouraged the UNICEF secretariat to continue to participate actively in negotiations with the other co-sponsoring organizations in order to ensure that a proposal for establishing a United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994; and (b) supported UNICEF participation in the programme.

28. The Executive Board of UNESCO, at its April 1994 meeting, adopted resolution 144 EX/DEC.5.1.5, in which it endorsed the proposal to set up a United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS; called on Member States to give their full

support to the programme; and invited the Director-General of UNESCO to take the necessary measures to enable UNESCO to be a part of the United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS and to strengthen UNESCO human and financial resources in order to ensure an effective UNESCO contribution to the programme.

29. The Executive Board of UNDP, at its May 1994 meeting, adopted a resolution in which it supported UNDP participation in the United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS and reaffirmed that country coordination of the programme should be undertaken within the framework of General Assembly resolution 47/199.

30. The Executive Board of UNFPA will consider the proposed United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS at its June 1994 meeting.

31. The World Bank has made clear its intention to take part in the programme and will officially inform its governing body in the near future.

## III. FUTURE ACTION AND TIMETABLE

32. A transition period will be needed to allow for the shift from the efforts of six separate organizations to one joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS, supported by and servicing all six organizations. That transition has already begun: theme groups have been established in some countries and representatives of the six organizations have been meeting regularly and taking action on coordination-related issues. The transition should be completed as rapidly as possible, at the latest by the end of 1995. In the meantime, ongoing activities on HIV/AIDS on the part of the co-sponsors must not diminish. In addition, each of the six co-sponsors is committed to strengthening its own capacity to incorporate HIV/AIDS into its ongoing work within the framework of the joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme, a process that will require the moral and financial support of member States. Full support by member States during the transition period will be crucial to the success of the new programme.

33. Assuming that the Economic and Social Council endorses the establishment of the programme at its July 1994 session, actions at the country level can then be pursued more vigorously. For example, instructions will be sent to field staff to establish or strengthen theme groups on HIV/AIDS, with a strong emphasis on improving coordination and collaboration among the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system.

34. The joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS will be formally established through a legal document signed by all six co-sponsors, defining the role and responsibilities of the programme towards each co-sponsor and the responsibilities of each co-sponsor towards the programme. The preparation of that document should begin soon after the substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council, and should be completed after the February organizational session of the Economic and Social Council in February.

35. The proposed timetable for the transition to full implementation of a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS, constructed around

planned meetings of the relevant United Nations system governing bodies, is described below.

July 1994

Economic and Social Council endorsement of establishing a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS, to be followed by:

(a) Establishment of a transition team, composed of representatives of the co-sponsors, to plan and ensure the implementation of all aspects of the transition;

(b) Selection of the programme director and senior staff;

(c) Development of the detailed functions and corresponding organizational structure and staffing plan for the programme;

(d) Continuation of consensus development on policies and strategic approaches among the United Nations system agencies;

(e) Harmonization of existing work plans and budgets and initial preparation of the 1996-1997 programme work plan and budget;

(f) Initial preparation of a legal document defining the responsibilities of each co-sponsor towards the programme and of the programme towards each co-sponsor.

February 1995

Economic and Social Council review of progress made in establishing the programme, including the final terms of reference of PCB and its membership, to be followed by:

(a) Finalization of a legal document formally establishing the programme;

(b) Nomination and selection of PCB members.

April 1995

Constitutive meeting of PCB to review the 1996-1997 budget outline and transitional arrangements.

July 1995

Economic and Social Council review of further progress towards the implementation of the programme, to be followed by:

(a) Finalization of the work plan and budget for 1996-1997;

(b) Recruitment of programme staff.

November 1995

PCB meeting to approve final 1996-1997 work plan and budget and arrangements for the full implementation of the programme and its direction.

January 1996

Full implementation of the joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS.

## IV. ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

36. The Economic and Social Council may wish to endorse the establishment of the joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS as described in option A of the study report (see para. 5 above) and as supplemented by the information included in the present document, including the proposed plan of action and timetable. The Economic and Social Council is further invited to review at its next session, in February 1995, progress on the further development of the programme, in particular the terms of reference and membership of PCB.

## Notes

1/ For good descriptions of those mechanisms, see, for example, "Assessment of HIV/AIDS coordination mechanisms at country level" (WHO/GPA, October 1992); "Mechanisms for country-level coordination" (GPA/GMC(E)/92.5, November 1992); "UNDP support for the Global Programme on AIDS: the country perspective" (New York, UNDP Central Evaluation Office, January 1993); "Draft framework for guiding principles for HIV/AIDS coordination at country level" (GPA/TFC/GP.2); and "Draft inventory and summary analysis of coordination issues and problems related to HIV/AIDS" (GPA/TFC/CI.2).

Annex

DRAFT PURPOSE, TERMS OF REFERENCE AND SELECTED OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES OF THE PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD AND THE COMMITTEE OF CO-SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

The United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS will be a joint and co-sponsored programme of international cooperation for providing an effective response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The programme will comprise the following organizations of the United Nations system: WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO and the World Bank. The programme will be designed to:

(a) Provide global leadership in response to the epidemic;

(b) Achieve and promote global consensus on policy and programmatic approaches;

(c) Strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system to monitor trends and lessons learned and to ensure that appropriate and effective policies and strategies are put into operation at the country level;

(d) Strengthen the capacity of Governments to draw up comprehensive national strategies and to coordinate and implement effective HIV/AIDS activities at the country level;

(e) Promote broad-based political and social mobilization to prevent and control HIV/AIDS within countries, ensuring that national responses involve a wide range of sectors and institutions;

(f) Advocate greater political commitment in responding to the epidemic at the global and country levels, including the mobilization and allocation of adequate resources for HIV/AIDS-related activities.

Cooperating parties of the programme will comprise the organizations of the United Nations system mentioned above, Governments of the member States of the co-sponsors, intergovernmental organizations that contribute financially to the programme and non-governmental organizations collaborating in the global response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

WHO will be the administering agency of the programme.

Programme Coordinating Board

The Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) will be the governing body of the joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS. PCB will represent the interests and responsibilities of the parties cooperating in the programme.

1. Functions

PCB will have the following functions:

1.1 To review the Global AIDS Strategy and its implementation by the programme, its co-sponsors, and other organizations or bodies of the United Nations system;

1.2 To review and decide upon the planning and execution of the programme;

1.3 To review and approve a proposed plan of action and a global programme budget for programme support to HIV/AIDS activities for the coming financial period at the global, regional and country levels;

1.4 To review and approve proposed longer-term plans of action and their financial implications;

1.5 To review and approve arrangements for the financing of the programme;

1.6 To review periodic reports evaluating the progress of the programme towards achieving its objectives;

1.7 To consider reports submitted to it by CCO;

1.8 To review the financial statements of the programme prepared by the administering agency, as well as reports thereon submitted by the appointed external auditor;

1.9 To review the director's annual report of the programme;

1.10 To review coordination issues;

1.11 To consider any other matter relating to the programme referred to it by any cooperating party.

2. Composition

2.1 It is proposed that PCB consist of approximately 30 representatives from among the cooperating parties, as follows:

- At least nine representatives of Governments contributing financially to the programme;

- At least nine representatives of Governments cooperating with external support agencies;

- Six representatives of the co-sponsoring organizations;

- Five representatives of non-governmental organizations nominated by non-governmental organizations,including community-based organizations and groups representing people living with HIV/AIDS, collaborating in the global response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

2.2 The composition of PCB would also allow for the possibility of including an intergovernmental organization, preferably one that contributed undesignated funds to the programme.

2.3 The selection process for representatives of Governments should take into account the need for equitable geographical representation with a view to ensuring the broadest and most effective participation in PCB.

## Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations

1. Composition and functions

The Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations (CCO) will comprise representatives of the co-sponsors, namely WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO and the World Bank. It is proposed that CCO have the following advisory functions:

1.1 To review policy issues and particular aspects of the programme, including those referred to it by PCB;

1.2 To review the proposed global programme budget and plan of action for the programme for the coming financial period, both to be prepared by the secretariat;

1.3 To review the collaboration (or interface) between the programme and the individual co-sponsors;

1.4 To review any new policy directions of any of the co-sponsoring organizations that may affect the operations of the programme and/or other co-sponsors;

1.5 To approve the reallocation of resources between programme areas during the financial period within limits to be determined by PCB and to report on such reallocations to PCB.

---